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## The St

William Glasemann, Publisher.  
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER  
(Established 1870.)

This paper will always fight for progress and reform, it will not knowingly tolerate injustice or corruption and will always fight demagogues of all parties; it will oppose privileged classes and public plunderers; it will never lack sympathy with the poor, it will always remain devoted to the public welfare and will never be satisfied with merely printing news, it will always be drastically independent and will never be afraid to attack wrong, whether committed by the rich or the poor.

## LAWLESSNESS NO ANSWER TO LAWLESSNESS.

Two of the Salt Lake papers condemn Axel Steele, the man who started the riot Tuesday evening at the I. W. W. meeting in Salt Lake City and the Tribune says:

"The riot at the I. W. W. meeting in this city on Tuesday night appears to have been a personally conducted affair. There is a feud between former Deputy Sheriff Axel Steele and James F. Morgan, with whom Steele had some personal difficulty in connection with the strike at Tucker some time ago, a strike which was incited by the I. W. W. leaders. Needless to say, this community will unanimously condemn any such breach of the peace as this, by whomsoever incited or conducted. Mr. Steele was clearly the aggressor in this riot, and was aided and abetted in it by a number of his personal friends and adherents. But the streets of Salt Lake City are no place for the violent pursuit of private animosities and the riotous working out of personal revenge. The police did good work in suppressing the riot and arresting the rioters, and it is to be hoped that the law will deal with them in such fashion as will prevent in future any similar outbreaks.

"As to the I. W. W., that organization is fast getting to be a universal menace to the public peace, a standing threat against the good order of the community everywhere. Wherever its membership appears there are riots and fighting. Secretary Haywood, in his speech in this city, distinctly stated that his organization was at war with the government. Nothing is more natural than that an organization that is at war with the government should provoke condemnation from loyal citizens and incite riot and bloodshed. The laws and the courts do not keep up with the criminal element in the dodges and wickedness of criminal ingenuity. But as to the I. W. W., there appears to be little doubt of the organization coming into the constitutional definition of treason, on Mr. Haywood's declaration and on the universal uproar which ensues upon the activities of the I. W. W."

As the Standard has said, no one does more to drag down the flag than the man who by inciting riot, shows the utmost disrespect for the law and order that the flag symbolizes.

The Industrial Workers are advocating vicious measures and they have no place in our industrial welfare, but their lawlessness must be met by the orderly process of the law, if their methods are not to be approved and their cause advanced.

## MILLIONS IN GOLD FROM THE RAND

What a wonderful development is going on in the Transvaal, South Africa. The production on what is known as the Rand, of which Johannesburg is the metropolis, is at the rate of \$200,000,000 gold a year. This is more gold than was produced in the world twenty years ago.

When the Rand was discovered the gold output of the United States was \$30,000,000 annually. By the use of the cyanide process, but a few years elapsed before the mines of the Transvaal equal the gold production of this country, and, although the United States has since trebled its output, the South African conglomerate reef is now that of America.

# \$1.98

We have just placed on sale 100 pairs of Gunmetal Pumps, without straps, and with 2 straps, worth \$3.50 to \$4.00.

These are extra values and will go fast at the above price.

## CLARK'S

The gold deposits of the Transvaal are not high grade, a recovery of not much more than \$10 a ton being made, but the reef is very extensive and is being mined to a depth of over a mile.

Notwithstanding this great increase in gold production, the commercial world has experienced a gold stringency, and business is suffering today because there is not enough basic money with which to carry on the world's trade. This is readily explained. An increased volume of money allows of a greater expansion in business, with business constantly reaching out beyond the limits of credit. The higher level of prices also has had its effect, as more money is now required as a measure of value than when prices were low.

## MULHALL'S LETTERS ARE UNANSWERED.

The Manufacturers Association, the pernicious lobbying of which was exposed by Martin M. Mulhall, evidently fears that Mulhall has made a deep impression as the mails are being flooded with editorial clippings, from the papers controlled by the association, tending to discredit Mulhall.

Tons of printed material are being sent out to prove the association is governed by high principles and prompted by motives most pure.

But all this rubbish does not explain away the corrupt tactics employed for years in American politics, as disclosed by the thousands of letters that Mulhall has presented from the correspondence that passed between the informer and others during the time when Mulhall was the trusted agent of the manufacturers and public officers were being debauched.

No doubt there are thousands of members of the association who are free from any guilty knowledge of the corrupting influences which were at work, but the leaders in the association are responsible and should be called on to make amends.

It is not less a crime for men of wealth to break down the morals of our legislators, national and state, than it is for a McNamara to blow up bridges. All should be reprimanded and punished.

## ON THE ROAD TO FAILURE.

A writer on "Slothfulness" has had his article incorporated in a circular sent out by the Southern Pacific railroad. The officials of the railroad evidently aim to point out to their young employees the importance of being diligent and how certain is the downfall of the lazy man. The article is worth reading and is as follows:

Slothfulness means habitual indolence, or, in other words, laziness. It breeds insubordination, idleness and extravagance. It indicates worthlessness.

Insubordination is neglect of duty, disobedience, the same as the refusal to submit to the authority of superior officers. Duty commands one to do a certain thing. Sloth says no, not now, some other time will do. A person thus affected has left the main road to success, and is following the narrow trail that leads to the precipice of despair and failure.

Idleness is the desire to be unoccupied both mentally and physically; to waste valuable time with nothingness. There is plenty of work that should be done, but it is put off until some other time, or an effort is made to keep clear of the place where work lives. Get along with as small amount of exertion as possible. The less there is to do, the greater is the desire not to do it. If a large amount of work is ahead, despair seizes the victim and says, "I can't." This person is staggering on the edge of the precipice and sooner or later will fall into the bottomless pit of Stygian blackness.

Worthlessness is the culmination. This is the last stage. It is indicated by slovenly dress and habits. "I will not work." Too tired to lift the feet when walking. This person has fallen over the precipice and is lost to the business world. He can look back to the several positions he held, and see his successor diligently at work. He wonders why his successor holds the position without any of the familiar troubles. Later on the new man leaves the old desk and is advanced to higher positions. The lost one wonders at this, too. Perhaps if he compares notes he can see his mistake. But can he get back? Not likely. Once into the bottomless pit there is no getting back.

Let us draw a comparison. The one not affected with any of the above symptoms, is neat and orderly. Wh-

there is anything to do, he does it, and with a will. If not, he hunts something to do to prevent that demon idleness from getting hold of him. He uses his brain, he studies. His spare time is not put in with his thoughts a blank, or berating his fate. He does not resort to the reading of dime novels. He reads articles that give him food for thought, thereby increasing the capacity of his brain. He is on the main road that leads to that place beyond the horizon and the golden sunset, called success. If it is a hard, rough road, but he surmounts all the difficulties, and with a great pleasure.

Success will not come to you; you will have to go to it. It is as immovable as the mountains. The way to get to the mountain top is to climb up to it. It will not come to you. It is a hard, rough climb, but if you stay in the beaten path and work, you can reach the top. If you leave the beaten trail to find an easier one with less work, you will be lost.

Which road are you on? If you are on the wrong road, better turn back and start out again on the right road before it is too late.

## ADVERTISING THE BEAUTIES OF THE CANYON

The Southern Pacific company issues a bulletin three times a month containing information for its agents and the traveling public. The last bulletin contains this reference to Ogden:

"A day may well be spent in Ogden, a city of approximately 40,000 inhabitants, whose schools and clubs, particularly the Weber and Elks, are surpassed by none in the territory, and where public buildings suitable for a city of twice its inhabitants, are located. From this point a trip up the spectacular Ogden Canyon, along the Ogden river to the Hermitage, a splendid hostelry in the hills can be made. Visitors should not fail to make this trip."

That is good advertising and should bring results. Each year, through the railroad literature, Ogden Canyon is becoming better known. Those drawn to the gorge by these bulletins go away enthusiastic boosters.

## JOHN LIND IS MAKING GOOD.

John Lind is proving to be somewhat of a diplomat. Before he had been well on his way to Mexico, predictions were made that he would be a failure as a special emissary, that his training did not fit him for a task so difficult, as he was too plain spoken.

America's early diplomacy was remarkably successful because the representatives of this country were instructed to avoid dissembling and hold to the truth. And that success may be repeated owing to the fact that Mr. Lind is built on the homely lines of honesty and straight dealing.

Our prediction was that the former governor of Minnesota would encounter a hostile multitude in Mexico City, that the students would break out in rioting and discourtesies would be shown our bearer of a message. But we overestimated the bellicose nature of the Mexicans. There seems to be more show of bravado than courage in the average Mexican student, who, when brought face to face with serious trouble, is as mild mannered as a French waiter.

Huerta begins to realize that he would do well to have a quiet talk with John Lind, and while he is inclined to pose before his people as a leader ready to resent the least interference with Mexican affairs by

## KAISER'S SON FOR ALBANIAN THRONE?



Prince Eitel Friedrich.

In German political and diplomatic circles there is much discussion of the rumor that a son of Kaiser William, namely Prince Eitel Friedrich, will be chosen with the sanction of the powers as the future ruler of Albania.

Other names have been mentioned, too, but no definite information is obtainable at this time.

The United States, he is secretly willing to placate this country.

## NEGLECT TO OBEY LAW MAY MEAN PROSECUTION

Salt Lake, Aug. 14.—Every person or persons in Utah who may be engaged in business under an assumed name, firm or company name or designation, who are not incorporated and who have not complied with section 25 of the session laws of 1913, are subject now to prosecution for a misdemeanor by the county authorities of the county in which they are doing business.

Attention to this law, requiring all such persons to file affidavits with the clerk of the county in which they have their business, setting forth the names and addresses of all parties interested in such business, was called yesterday by County Clerk L. P. Palmer of Salt Lake county.

As yet not a person in Salt Lake county has filed the required affidavit and it is reported that none has been filed in any other county. The county clerk declares that, unless the affidavits are filed, the matter will be taken up with the county attorney and he will be asked to institute proceedings.

Under the law the county clerk is required to receive and file the affidavits and keep a public indexed record of all such persons, companies, partnerships and concerns coming under the law. It is required that the affidavits set forth the names, home addresses, business address and postoffice address of every person owning any interest in any such company, partnership or concern which is not regularly incorporated under the laws of this or some other state and which has a name or designation not the exact name of the owner himself.

In cases of partnerships, it is required that changes in members of the firm or partnership must be made of record by affidavit, and for the filing and recording of these affidavits the county clerk is empowered to charge a fee of \$1 each.

## ROW AMONG THE EXPOSITION MANAGERS

San Francisco, Aug. 14.—The board of directors of the Panama-Pacific exposition has accepted the resignation of M. H. DeYoung, proprietor of the San Francisco Chronicle, as chairman of the exposition committee on concessions and admissions, it was announced in the Chronicle here today.

Objections to the attitude of President C. C. Moore of the exposition toward the committee brought about the resignation, which was submitted two months ago and refused by the directors. Since that time the directors have made efforts to smooth over or eliminate the trou-

ble. President Moore, Mr. DeYoung says, refused to sign concession permits about which he was not consulted, although a director's resolution is quoted by Mr. DeYoung as giving the concessions committee full sway. Mr. DeYoung continues as vice president and a member of the board of directors of the exposition.

## TELEPHONE SERVICE IN SWEDEN 500 MONTH

Stockholm, Sweden, Aug. 14.—Students in Sweden's oldest university, Upsala, will henceforth be able to keep telephones in their rooms at \$1.75 a year. This is probably a new record for cheapness of service. The price limits calls to the city of Upsala, but an instrument with unlimited rights of call costs only \$5 a year.

The telephone service in Sweden has reached an unparalleled stage of development. Nearly every household even in the smallest town is provided with an instrument. In Stockholm the cost of a telephone is \$10 a year and upward.

## WAGE WAR ON I. W. W.

Minot, N. D., Aug. 14.—The labor war in Minot had gained such proportions today that officials were discussing the advisability of appealing to the governor for state troops. One thousand more Industrial Workers of the World were reported to be on their way to the city to aid in the fight for free speech.

The determination of citizens to prevent street speaking was evidenced last night when a mob attacked Industrial Workers who were holding a meeting. The Industrial workers retaliated and scenes of wild disorder followed. Many persons were severely clubbed and otherwise injured. The disturbance continued until 27 of the Industrial Workers had been arrested.

Fearing a jail delivery would be attempted, officers, armed with high power rifles, patrolled the tops of the jails and adjacent buildings throughout the night.

The prisoners, now numbering 139, howled most of the night and the din could be heard for blocks. At one time the fire department was called out and turned the hose on them in an effort to quell the disturbance.

Farmers are becoming interested in the war to the extent of refusing to hire men who are affiliated with the organization.

## CROPS ARE BURNING UP

Kansas City, Aug. 14.—Fresh reports of exhausted water supply, illness from bad water and heat, and crops burned beyond redemption reached here on the eleventh consecutive day of extreme heat in Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma. Rainfall in the last 24 hours has been negligible and prospects for more in the next 24 are of the poorest.

Wells from which the water supply of Lawrence, Kan., a city of 15,000 inhabitants, was obtained, were dry today and water from the Kansas river, now very low, was turned into the mains. In the corn growing districts about Wichita many fields have been so scorched by the sun that the dried blades have blown from the corn stalks and the corn scarcely can produce even passable fodder. The heavy rain in the Wichita section was April 7. In the district about Hutchinson, Kan., although there has been no good rain for weeks, and the heat has been intense, crops and livestock have suffered little because of the sand strata underflow of water. Many orchards, market gardens and alfalfa fields in the district are being irrigated from this underflow.

## EXPLAINED.

"Why do you suppose he has such a vacant expression?"  
"Well, he thinks of himself a good deal."—Judge.

## THERE'S A REASON.



## Goodwin's LACE Front Corsets AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICE

\$5.00 Goodwin Corset	\$3.15
\$6.00 Goodwin Corset	\$3.65
\$6.50 Goodwin Corset	\$4.15
\$1.50 Goodwin Nadia Corset	89¢
\$2.00 Goodwin Nadia Corset	\$1.25
\$3.00 Goodwin Nadia Corset	\$1.80

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OUTFITTING CO.

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"We Show the Newest Styles First."



## DIGGS IN BAD LIGHT

Defendant Aids Attorney in Merciless Cross-Examination of Young Woman—Lays Bare Her Character—Admits Many Trips With Driggs—Ragging and Drinking

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 14.—The plan of defense Maury I. Diggs will follow in resisting the case brought against him by the government under the Mann white slave traffic act was given out today by his counsel in open court.

Marsha Washington was on the stand, under cross-examination by Nathan Coghlan. H. had been questioning her at length about the statement she made to Assistant District Attorney Atkinson, coming back to Sacramento from Reno.

"It is not true," pursued Coghlan, "that on March 15, 1913, you were charged, upon complaint of M. J. Sullivan, probation officer of Sacramento county, with contributing to the dependency of a minor child, namely Evelyn Diggs?"

Evelyn Diggs is a daughter of the defendant.

Attorney Roche for the government immediately objected. "It is our contention," explained Coghlan to Judge Van Fleet, "that this witness made certain statements on the train coming back to Sacramento and that she was later induced to change, color, or shade those statements for the purpose of this situation; that she was practically promised immunity in return for this testimony and that she was threatened with arrest and detention and trial, if she did not so testify—and I don't mind saying now that such is the showing we shall make to the jury."

"Don't argue it now. Wait till you get before the jury," admonished the court. "I may say, however, that it is proper for you to ask if immunity was offered."

"Coghlan struck off on this trail, with fresh zeal.  
"Did you ever talk with your father and mother about this case?" he asked.

"I never did. I only talked with Mr. Roche."

San Francisco, Aug. 13.—Hour after hour today the lawyers in the Diggs case forced pretty little Marsha Warrington to repeat herself every rag and shred of respectability. They were as merciless as inquisitors.

Small wonder the little miss blushed and cast down her eyes in fright. For there was no sentiment so delicate, no situation so indelicate, no condition so sacred that she was not forced to forget modesty, girlhood, womanliness, and tell, tell, tell. Such is the law. Minute on dragging minute she was forced to realize that the way of the transgressor is hard.

But taken for all in all, she was what is called a "good witness." For the most part she spoke up fairly, leaving the impression that she had steeled herself to tell it all and have it over with.

The defense would not leave her much of injured innocence. They made her say she was introduced to Diggs by a saloonkeeper friend, one Monte Austin—introduced under a fictitious name.

They forced her to tell of trips to San Francisco, Stockton and San Jose with Diggs, Lola Norris and Caminetti. They did not pause in making her and that she expected to become a mother.

They had her "mashing" a man in the Riverside hotel while Diggs and Caminetti were out renting the bungalow. They placed the wine cup at her lips. They even convicted her of "ragging."

It was made part of her reluctant testimony that she knew Mrs. Diggs, and had been entertained by her at the Diggs flat. She had accepted a vanity set from Diggs, but indignantly denied receiving from him \$5.

On top of all this there was a letter in which Diggs had addressed her cartoonist to conjure with.  
So it was a sad day for little Marsha Warrington, and she is facing another ordeal tomorrow. But if she made but a poor figure in the progress of a liaison, certainly Diggs showed in a mean and contemptible light. It was shown that he had lied, that he had lied to the jury, that he had lied to the defense offered to show that Marsha Warrington was familiar with

the night life of San Francisco, they were not permitted to further besmirch a reputation already in so sad a state.

Diggs and Caminetti and the Attorney Warrington, who is charged in one indictment with the other, had their heads together all the day. Diggs constantly whispered suggestions to his lawyers when they got to the scolding work of cross-examination. His eyes gleamed. His mien was alert; his figure tense. He was fighting with his back against the wall. He knows only too well that "the penitentiary yawns before him and the turnkey stalks behind."

When the debris of some formal testimony had been cleared away, Attorney Roche took the low-spoken young woman through her experience with Diggs in the Reno hotel and bungalow.

It came out that on the advice of Diggs she and Miss Norris had remained hidden for three days in the Reno house lest some one should see and know them. On his advice they had not mailed the letters they had written home. After the arrest she had lied for him and had telephoned her father asking that the warrants be withdrawn.

Judge Van Fleet lightened somewhat the frightful accusation of ragging by an interpolation. Asked about visits to roadhouses near Sacramento the witness denied "Mother Devine's," but admitted going to one wayide place and dancing.

"Did you rag?"

"I object," shouted Theodore Roche, springing to his full height. "If she did rag it was with defendant!"

"Answer the question," ordered the judge. "I don't know what ragging means. That is, I don't want to let it be understood I know."

And the frightened witness blushed and answered, "I did," as if ragging were quite the worst thing she had ever done.

Up to this the girl had told her woe with fair freedom of utterance, but when asked of a trip to Stockton in January, and love in a cottage at the old Heidelberg, she developed a lapse of memory. But she immediately after this she freely admitted champagne drinking and debauchery in the office of Diggs, Miss Norris and Caminetti participating in the carouse.

From the trend of much of the cross-examination it is evident the defendant intends to base his case on a statement that it was Caminetti who had first suggested the Reno trip, that the girls went willingly and without being induced, frightened or persuaded; that all were in fear of a newspaper revelation of their liaison and that a jaunt to Reno was nothing different from the previous jaunts to San Francisco and San Jose.

But Miss Warrington clung to her story that it was Diggs who got the quartet to fly frightening them into going. She never may have been her infatuation in March, but it evidently has gone now, for she is a witness for the man whom she accuses of having caused her downfall.

At the close of the day, the defense were struggling for possession of copies of the statements Miss Warrington made at Truckee after the Reno arrests, and Mr. Roche was trying to keep them from seeing the documents. At the time the girl in the case was on the stand, she was heart, so her statements now are anything but the same.

In any event, the young woman's ordeal will be resumed at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

## THE SPANISH POLICEMAN

The first time I met the Spanish policeman was one night in a certain town in Andalusia. Truth compels me to state that I met him in a professional way. I was indulging with others in a row when he appeared—in force. I was gathered in by the arm of him. But how polite he was! He put his pistol to my head—or, rather, the five of them put their pistols to my head—and made me feel that I would be doing him the greatest of favors by coming with him to the police station.

The whole affair was courtliness itself. To be arrested in such a manner was to have a privilege conferred upon one. It would be apt to make even an anarchist think kindly of conventional justice.

At the police station I was again treated with politeness, and, in the end—with a locked door.

The Spanish policeman is not too well paid. He sports not an ambassador's salary. All he gets is two pesetas a day, which, when you take into consideration the rate of exchange, amounts to about one and five pence. He is, therefore, amenable to the friendly and considerate tip. This, I must hasten to say, however, makes him none the less a worthy and effective guardian of law and order.

He is shabby of uniform. But that is not his fault. It is the fault of a frugal government. In appearance he looks something like an English postman and an impoverished Spanish officer.

But there is artistry about his shabbiness. He fits into the picture. Very often, especially in Andalusia, he is old and rather infirm. One is often sorry for him as he bumps along with his sword trailing behind him. But he has the wisdom that goes with age. If he sees a row he looks at it with his blind eye, and allows it to simmer down a very good thing with rows.—London Star.